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The Cotton Report Leak.

Secretary WILSON of the Department of Agriculture refused to believe that there was any truth in the charges against the Bureau of Statistics when they were first called to his attention. The system of handling the cotton report made manipulation or the obtaining of advance information impossible, it was said, and the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, which formulated the accusations, was looked upon as an association bent on airing an unfounded grievance. But it turns out that the association was right, and the Department of Agriculture was sheltering an ugly scandal.

Mr. Wilson unquestionably feels that he was justified in placing implicit confidence in Mr. HYDE, the chief statistician, and HOLMES, the speculative subordinate. was trusted completely, in spite of the fact that his manner of life was extravagantly out of proportion to his salary. Mr. Wilson, in fact, can do little else than trust his subordinates implicitly. His Department includes many bureaus that no layman could manage or understand. A good man placed at the head of one of them will not stay long if he is treated like a scoundrel, and a scoundrel, even though watched closely, will find opportunity to use his position for his own ends.

Many persons regard the crop reporting activities of the Government as scarcely necessary or legitimate. Were it to retire from the field, private agencies would take up the work and perform it satisfactorily. The Government entered upon it in response to the cry "Do something for the farmer!" It is safe to say that the speculators have been benefited more than the farmers by the Government reports. Wheat would still be wheat and cotton cotton if there were no Bureau of Statistics in Washington, and the farmer is not such a fool as some politicians describe him.

The discovery of this serious breach of confidence in what was supposed to be a particularly honest and trustworthy a strong argument in favor of increasthe commercial activities indulged in by the Government.

Religion and the Civil Power in France

As we expected, the French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the separation of Church and State in France by a majority of upward of a hundred, and there is no doubt that the Senate, to which the measure now goes, will concur. We may therefore regard as definitely assured the abolition of the Concordat, which for a century has regulated the relations of the French Government not only to Catholics, but also to Protestants and Jews. That not only the Catholic priests and Bishops, but also pastors of the Reformed (Huguenot) Church and Jewish rabbis, have since 1804 received stipends from the State is a fact sometimes overlooked, because of the vast preponderance of the Catholic element in the population of France.

Ostensibly, the abolition of the Concordat will give Catholicism in the French Republic precisely the same position that it occupies in the United States. What we and unworthy of the greatest legislaundoubtedly see here is a free Church in | tive body in the world, the learned forea free State, and, nominally, it is a corresponding phenomenon that we are to behold in France. There are some minor differences that have been prescribed to the French Legislature by a sense of equity, and there is a fundamental distinction due to the fact that the structure of the French political system differs in principle from our own. The ministers of religion are not to be cast abruptly on the world to seek from laymen a support which the latter have not been accustomed to give, except indirectly, in their capacity of taxpayers. If, indeed, the Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew laity are as pious in France as they are in the United States they might be trusted to accept with alacrity and cheerfulness their new responsibilities. Some doubt upon this point, however, has been expressed by the clergy themselves, and, assuming that their apprehensions might prove well grounded, the Rouvier Cabinet has mitigated some of the harsh features of the bill as originally framed by M. COMBES.

The ownership of all churches and ecclesiastical buildings by the State is still asserted, but leases of them will be granted to associations locally corresponding to parishes. These units may be grouped to form larger associations, which by lease may acquire the right to occupy cathedrals and other diocesan edifices. Moreover, the stipends hitherto received from the Government will continue to be paid to the existing members of the Catholic priesthood and episcopate, and also, of course, to those Protestant pastors and Jewish rabbis who have been dependent on the treasury for their salaries. No additions to the lists of stipendiaries, however, will be recognized by the State. All new priests, ministers and rabbis will have to look to their congregations for their maintenance. For awhile, therefore, the public worship budget will undergo no material abatement, but as time goes on and the present

generation of the clergy passes away the Government appropriation for religious purposes will shrink to the vanishing point. Then, but not till then, shall we witness in France, so far as the payment of stipends is concerned, that absolute divorce of religion from the civil power with which we are familiar in this

We should not take all this trouble if From another point of view, however, we believed that our esteemed corresthe situation will be profoundly different. pondent possessed at the present time On this side of the Atlantic any form of copy of the Constitution. He seems religion is exempt from police superto have committed it to memory when a vision and interference so long as it reboy, and then to have thrown the printed frains from violating the State or Federal text away as a superfluity. It is scarcely laws. Islamism might be propagated in our commonwealth with impunity, just conceivable that he would write upon the subject in so cocksure a manner withas Mormonism is, so long as certain out verifying his recollection, if he had tenets are not reduced to practise. If a the immortal instrument at hand. votary of either of those religions should be prosecuted it would be as a bigamist, not as a Moslem or a Mormon. That is to Mr. Jerome Tells the Kansans Who's say, in the United States the Church is, in deed as well as word, absolutely free. District Attorney JEROME has been It will be otherwise in France, which for telling the culture seekers of Kansas upward of a hundred years has had an something about the notable men conintensely centralized and unified form of spicuous in Eastern politics and finance. He has explained to them the eminent

government which, nominally autonomous, has in practise been paternal. The French have lost what habits of local selfgovernment they ever possessed, and have been accustomed for generations to lean upon the central authority. The demand for incessant interposition renders incessant surveillance necessary, and as a result all Frenchmen, whether dwelling in cities or rural districts, find themselves involved in the meshes of police inspection and control. The "associations" to which Paris churches and cathedrals will be leased for terms of years under specified conditions will be

no more exempt than are purely secular combinations from the rigorous provisions of the law concerning all associations. The civil authorities will possess, and, if they choose, may exercise at any moment, an oppressive power of interference and coercion, which may be carried to the point of closing particular churches and cathedrals, on the ground that the terms of the leases have been infringed. A Government inspired by an equitable spirit or desirous of conciliating the pious part of the community would, of course, refrain from applying such pressure; but if a Jacobin or Socialist were Premier the religious "associations" would be likely to feel the

It is impossible to forecast the outcome of an event which by both its be momentous. As we have formerly been consulted on the subject, take divergent views of the future. The majority of the opinions expressed are pessimistic, and even those which are suffused with optimism seem to be based on the experience of Catholicism in the United States, where, as we have said, the political structure and the political spirit differ essentially from those of France.

weight of his hand.

Mr. Roosevelt's Memory.

Few hot weather communications to THE SUN have ever surprised us more bureau, it may be added, is not exactly than this from an esteemed and intelligent friend and reader:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please inform your readers why President ROOSEVELT and some other public men, when referring to our national legislature, constantly say 'the Congress.'

" Many of us when boys in our public schools had memory, so as to repeat it offhand, it being a question of merit as to how many pages we could repeat in this manner; so we remember how carefully our learned forefathers defined and wrote 'Congress shall have power.' &c.

" Nowhere does it say 'the Congress.' The British people might as well say 'the Parliament.' " Congress is a lofty title in itself, but the words the Congress ' are not only horrible, but they take

away all dignity and character from the greatest

legislative body in the world. " Why is the term ' the Congress' used?

" NEW YORK, July 8. We reply that when President ROOSE-VELT uses the form "the Congress" in addressing the Legislative department of the Government, or in referring to it, he shows that his memory has retained the exact language of the Constitution much better than the memory of his critic "C. B. S."

Instead of avoiding the term "the Congress, "which "C. B. S." finds horrible fathers employed it continually and intentionally. Instead of the phrase occurring nowhere in the Constitution, it appears there, "C. B. S.'s" recollection to the contrary notwithstanding, more than two dozen times. In comparatively few places the "the" is omitted. In the great majority of cases it is "the Congress," not "Congress":

ARTICLE I., SECTION 2. "The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States." SECTION 4. "The Congress may at any time by

law make or alter such regulations." SECTION 4. "The Congress shall assemble east once in every year." SECTION 7. "The same shall be a law, in like

manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return." SECTION 8. "The Congress shall have power." SECTION 9. "Shall not be prohibited by the Con-

rress." SECTION 9. "Without the consent of the Con-SECTION 10. "Without the consent of the Con-

SECTION 10. "Subject to the revision and control of the Congress." ARTICLE II., SECTION 1. "The whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State

may be entitled in the Congress." SECTION 1. "The Congress may determine the time." Secrion 1. "The Congress may by law provide for the case of removal."

SECTION 2, "The Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers." SECTION 8. "He shall from time to time give Isthmus as a snowplow goes through a to the Congress information of the state of the

ARTICLE III., SECTION 1. "Such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. SECTION 2. "Under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

gress may by law have directed." SECTION 3. "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason." ARTICLE IV., SECTION 1. "The Congress may by

SECTION 2. "At such place or places as the Con

SECTION 8. "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," SECTION S. "Without the consent of the Legis-

general law prescribe."

dollar has never touched-and gotten away!"

these words:

Mr. JEROME is an expert in the choice of phrases to characterize those of whom he does not approve. From him the people of Kansas obtained a fearless and unprejudiced exposition of several phases of contemporary life, and the principal actors therein.

SECTION 3. "The Congress shall have power."

ARTICLE V. "The Congress whenever two-

AMENDMENT XIV. "The Congress shall have

AMENDMENT XV. "The Congress shall have

Who.

services performed in behalf of the

policyholders of the Equitable by the

diligent Dr. DEPEW. He has pointed out

the difference between Senator MURRAY

W. CRANE of Massachusetts, than whom

a better man never lived," and Senator

HENRY CABOT LODGE, who is "not as

broad as the edge of a knife blade."

And he is reported as calling attention

to a less conspicuous but not unknown

statesman and captain of industry in

"The leader of the Republican party, that grand

and good prophet, ODELL, whose fingers a dishonest

thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary."

ARTICLE V. "Proposed by the Congress."

They are to be congratulated on having learned something of the truth about a number of individuals with whose names they may have been familiar previously, but of whose real characteristics they have had only an imperfect conception.

Brooklyn's Subway.

When the Brooklyn extension of the subway was planned it was designed as promoters and its opponents is felt to a two track system throughout its entire length. To-day it is apparent that pointed out, the members of the French | the needs of the borough require a four Catholic episcopate, all of whom have track road under Fulton street if the system is to reach its highest useful-The residents of Brooklyn, the ness. Rapid Transit Commission, and the Interborough company are united in desiring to amend the original plan and lay four tracks at once, because the change can be made now with less annoyance to the public and at smaller cost than if it is undertaken in the future after the present excavation is filled in and the street closed.

To widen the subway by the addition of two tracks would necessitate the invasion of some of the vaults on Fulton street, and the only opposition to the plan comes from the occupants of these spaces. The Interborough company has so far been unable to obtain the consents required by law from the property owners, and because condemnation proceedings would take so long a time to complete it is probable that, unless the consents are obtained, the two track tunnel will be finished and the doubling of its capacity left to the future.

If the refusal of the Fulton street property owners to meet the Rapid Transit Commission half way results in this, Brooklyn will be extremely unfortunate. Her principal business thoroughfare will unquestionably be torn up again in the not remote future for the sake of an improvement that should be made now. All the discomforts and pecuniary losses entailed by obstructed highways will be suffered twice by the merchants on the street, instead of once. Not only would the welfare of the borough and the whole city be served by an agreement now, but specifically the property owners themselves would benefit by the construction of a four track road at this time. It is to be hoped that they will see their way clear to aid the city's development by making terms with the Rapid Transit Commission and the railway company.

Complaints From the Isthmus.

Many people who were densely ignorant of the conditions of life near the equator sought places in connection with \$4,200,000. the work on the Panama Canal. A few months, a few weeks, and sometimes only a few days of life in the tropics disillusioned some of them, just as it did many of the school teachers who went to the Philippines, and as it did many others who went to our insular possessions expecting an easy life and a rich reward. Little is heard of or from the many who have gone to these various lands and, accepting the life as they found it, have settled down with reasonable contentment. The wails of the disappointed are widely heard.

It is beyond question that several serious mistakes were made when this enterprise was undertaken. There was an excess of optimism. The difficulties and the obstacles were disregarded or underestimated. Dr. Gorgas was to wave a magic wand before which disease and pestilence would fly at once. American methods in the conduct of huge enterprises were to be an object lesson to the world. It was asserted that Panama would be made as healthful as Cuba now

is. We were to dig a way through the February drift. A reaction from this

view was inevitable. Our Cuban experience is neither a parallel nor a precedent, though often quoted as both. Cuba is an island, naturally salubrious, from which epidemics may be driven by sanitation and excluded by quarantine. The conditions of Panama are quite different. The Isthmus can never be converted into a health resort, but it can be made and will be made safely habitable for white men. A good deal has already been done to make it so. More will be done, and no time should be

lost in doing it. Americans cannot do the

manual work, but hundreds of them will be needed there in many different capacities. But American lives are not the only consideration. If the work is to be done speedily and effectively, every possible safeguard must be thrown around the lives of the thousands of toilers indispensable in its execution.

A careful attention to three of the important factors which bear on the work of the canal will be of marked assistance in the attainment of the desired end.

First, the work of saudtation should be pushed to its utmost limits, and no question of expense should be allowed to stand in its way. A few millions of dollars spent now in that department will save many millions later on.

Secondly, no clerk or other employee

should be sent down or taken on down there until there has been laid clearly before him a fair idea of the conditions with which he will be surrounded. The risks he must run and the discomforts he must encounter should be plainly stated. The conditions will improve steadily, but whatever they are at any particular time should be fully understood by every applicant for a place. At its best, life on the Isthmus is no picnic for an American, and none should be permitted to go without a fair understanding of what lies ahead of him.

Thirdly, American papers will do well to exercise discrimination in publishing the doleful wails of the disappointed. There is no more real reason for their publication than there is for printing the hard luck stories, or airing the grievances of those who do not like or who have been disappointed in the conditions of some city, town, or area in the United States. Too many of these tales are told by the irresponsible. The fact that JOHN SMITH has been to Panama and did not like it does not necessarily make JOHN SMITH an authority on Isthmian affairs.

The country is beginning to understand that canal digging is a bigger job than many thought it would be. But that is no reason for making it a harder job than it really is.

Glasgow, Active and Passive.

Glasgow, the pride and hope of all advocates of municipal operation of street car lines, sent JAMES DALRYMPLE, the superintendent of her tramway system, to this country to instruct Mayor DUNNE in the art of urban passenger transportation. Mr. DALRYMPLE was not enthusiastic after he had looked carefully into conditions in Chicago. Conditions were not the same as those he was accustomed to, he said, and municipal ownership and operation in which politics was to play a part he could not recommend. Exit Mr. DALRYMPLE, while Mayor DUNNE and THREE CENT TOM scowl in the background.

President FORNES of the New York Board of Aldermen was traveling while Mr. DALRYMPLE was visiting Chicago. He stopped in Glasgow, and looked things over. The net result of his observations he recorded thus:

"The conditions in Glasgow are so different from those in any city in the United States that I believe there can be no comparison in regard to results. My advice is to go slow on municipal ownership. I do not say I am opposed to it, but I do not support it as enthusiastically as heretofore. The time has not come for the country to adopt it."

Glasgow active, in the person of Mr. DALETMPLE, advises "Go slow." Glasgow passive, interpreted by Mr. Fornes, advises "Go slow." And Mayor DUNNE is trying to get municipal ownership and operation through a benevolent

tax valuation, a method of determining the business.

rate post offices. There was a clear profit to the Government on the New York busi-

000 inhabitants as now estimated, is second also in postal receipts with a total of \$10,-500,000. Philadelphia, with only \$4,500,000, is much further behind Chicago in postal

Baltimore has 550,000 population; San Francisco has 375,000. The postal receipts of Baltimore last year were \$1,505,000; those of San Francisco were \$1,510,000. Pittsburg has 50,000 less population than Buffalo, but the postal receipts of Pittsburg were \$1,500,-000 last year against \$1,150,000 in Buffalo.

Washington and New Orleans have about the same population, 300,000 each, but the postal business of New Orleans last year was \$660,000; that of Washington was \$1,-000,000, largely contributed by the business with the Government.

New York's Post Office receipts for last year, \$15,500,000, are unprecedented. They not only exceed any other city, but also are in excess of the postal receipts of many European countries.

Buy a Bartlett.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When one siders how easy of access a standard book of quotations is, it seems strange that it should call for double effort to set right a misquoted quotation. Wordsworth's swan and shadow, concerning Sir Valter Scott's misquotation of which your correpondent "Lector" addressed you, is found in Yarrow Unvisited" and not in "Yarrow Visited." dsworth wrote "float" not "floats," but to carry de of the verb it is necessary to begin the quotation a few lines further back, thus: Let beeves and homebred kine partake

The sweets of Burn hill mead The swan on still Saint Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow.

The moral is obvious and as inexorable as fate Let him who writes write his own thoughts and in words his own. If he quotes he is more than likely misquote, and if he omits those little tentacles of literary appropriation he will surely have to plead unconscious cerebration in defense of him-self against the charge of plagfarism. Still, Bartlett heavy tax on income.

Joshna's Service to the Summer Girl. Joshua had just commanded the moon to stand still in Ajalon.

"How perfectly sweet of him," exclaimed 210,864 roung couples on hotel plazzes.

Thus indeed did he prove himself a benefactor

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS.

The Feeling of India Described by an Educated Hinds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 have been much interested, since coming to this part of the world three years ago, in the articles which have appeared in THE SUN on matters relating to India, and have been gratified to notice more than once contrioutions from my countrymen of India throwing valuable light on important Indian problems. In your paper of June 26 appeared a letter entitled "No General Asiatic Spirit," in reply to a remark in which it was alleged that name of the Mikado is "whispered with mysterious reverence" in India and Turkestan alike, and that "all differences of creed are sunk under the electrifying influence of racial gratitude and pride." The writer (Mr. Crosby) is perfectly right in bringing out the fact that any idea of a solidarity of race feeling has no historic basis for Asia as a whole. I speak from knowledge gathered from private letters and newspapers sent to me every week from India, that there is no such "mysterious reverence" for the Mikado in that land.

The present war and the victorious career of Japan in it have shown to the various races of India only the great possibilities that are in store for Asiatic races if they will suc cessfully master the principles of material progress and assimilate the methods of European warfare. Japanese victories have heightened India's respect for Japan in a imited sense, as being successful adapters and shrewd users of the products of Western civilization. There is, however, not the least probability of a Mikado worship in India, for India is already overburdened with more A Japanese gentleman writing to a New

York paper some time ago commented on the fact that although the genius of his people had manifested itself in masterpieces of art which have been the despair of European would-be imitators, Japan had no recognized place as a power in world politics; but, now that she has vanquished a Western nation (even yet regarded by England as a serious menace to her Indian empire) with Western veapons, she is accounted a great nation. The fact is that greatness is measured in the West by one's ability to "strike a good, hard physical blow": whereas in the East greatless rests on those immutable principles of conduct which have been exalted by the noblest and greatest world teachers, Gautama the Buddha and Jesus the Christ (both Orienpuzzles of modern times that the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount should breathe through the normal thought and be largely apparent in the life of the "heathen" nations of the East; whereas "might is right" is the basic principle of the "Christian" nations of the Vest. Those of your readers who wish to ilscover a recent illustration of the latter statement may read an article in the current number of the Forum, entitled "The British Invasion of Tibet," while those who would learn "What the East Can Teach the West" can spend a profitable half hour in reading an article bearing that title in Public Opinion

Returning to Mr. Crosby's letter, however, while his conclusion that "Asia is many-not one" is sound, he is not equally fortunate n the use of his arguments. much stress on irrigation, adding that it produces "sufficiency," and thus the stimulus to strenuous endeavor and invention is lost. He then assumes an "inevitable doom of occasional famine," Observant people who have lived in India cannot help knowing that India's food supply depends largely upon water supply which results from them, as aler supply which results from the term, as ell as from the ever melting snows of the imalayas. Irrigation canals which were onstructed under native rule, as well as lose of British origin, are few and far between and are not the mainstay of the agridurist, although valuable as aids in the istribution of water.

cuturist, although valuable as aids in the distribution of water.

As for India's famines, far from being an "inevitable doom," they are the result not so much of natural causes as of the un-Christian economic policy pursued by England in her administration of the affairs of a divided alien populace. The history of famines in India since Clive's victory at Plassey (1757) stands in ghastly contrast to the economic history of India in pre-British times. Evidently Mr. Crosby is not aware that the two greatest famines of India occurred during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and that throughout the famine years, in spite of deficient rainfall and primitive methods of agriculture, there was a sufficient grain supply to feed the wretched overtayed alien populace. The history of famines in India since Clive's victory at Plassey (1757) stands in ghastly contrast to the economic history of India in pre-British times. Evidently Mr. Crosby is not aware that the two greatest famines of India occurred during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and that throughout the famine years, in spite of deficient rainfall and primitive methods of agriculture, there was a sufficient grain supply to feed the wretched, overtaxed victims of starvation, who suffered because they had not sufficient money left to buy the food.

It is becoming a fashion with many to take a winter trip through Anglicized portions of India, or other Asiatic lands, and write sensationed books or newspaper articles, which is the facts are: Out of every left are credited with: murder, 38; criminal assault, 34; minor offenses, 10; arson, 5; theft, sault, 34; minor o

advises "Go slow." And Mayor DUNNE is trying to get municipal ownership and operation through a benevolent corporation, which is to put up its cash merely and solely for the purpose of letting the city manage it.

Perhaps Glasgow has had its effect on "immediate municipalization."

Besides a comparison of population of bank clearances, of school attendance or of tax valuation, a method of determining the real importance of an American city is afforded by the volume of its post office business.

Under this test; New York; of course, stands at the head of American cities with a year's postal receipts to July 1 of \$15,500,000, New York and Brooklyn having separate post offices. There was a clear profit to the Government on the New York business done.

Chicago, second in population with 2,275,000 inhabitants as now estimated, is second also in postal receipts with a total of \$10,0000. Philadelphia, with only \$4,500,000, is much further behind Chicago in postal receipts. St. Louis post office were \$3,200,000 last year, those of the Boston post office were \$4,200,000.

Baltimore has \$50,000 population: San baltimore has \$5

soldier of the Oriental as of the Occidental sections of the Aryan race, with the difference that the Hindu soldier, unlike his Western brother, has always been under a severe moral and religious discipline.

The closing part of the article assumes that it is a matter of perfect indifference to the Bengali (which term is presumably used by Mr. Crosby as a synonym for "Hindu") as to who rules over him, and that he has always been "timid" and "servile" under any master that might happen along. Nothing could be more erroneous. Any reliable always been "timid" and "servile" under any master that might happen along. Nothing could be more erroneous. Any reliable history of India would have informed Mr. Crosby that prior to the Mohammedan invasions the Hindu Aryan extended his religion, civilization and political control over the various indigenous races of India throughout the country: that even in the palmiest days of Mohammedan rule Hindu kingdoms had by no means disappeared from the scene, while Hindus played no small part in the scheme of Mohammedan administration; and that when the Mughal (or "Mogul") empire began to show symptoms of decay, a powerful confederacy of Mahratta Hindu kingdoms, with Poona as their capital, arose and extended their sway from Delhi to Calcutta in the north and to Taniore in the south (just under a half of the area of the United States). Internal dissensions, however, due to an unfortunate lack, not of brayery, but of leadership at a critical period, furnished an opening for British occupancy with their policy "divide and rule"; and the confederacy fell to pieces.

fell to pieces. What we in India are resolutely and rightfully demanding to-day is to be given the same privileges of colonial self-government that already have been secured by Canada, and Australia. These granted, England will have a warm place in the heart of India. The present administration is progressively extravagant, thereby involving increasing taxation, from a share in the regulation of which the educated classes are debarred and under which the masses suffer hopelessly.

S. L. JOSHI.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, July 3.

Wife-That terrible bull chased me on account of Husband-Another case of Jersey justice.

He was a gentleman, and rich— Like them at least in part. And so the Pittsburg millionaires They took him to their heart.

But now the Pittsburg millionaires His friendship all reject-'s lost his wealth and is alas Like them in no respect.

PISTOL TOTER AND LYNCHER. A Southern Judge on Two Dangerous Social Pests.

Judge Henry C. Hammond to the Aiken County, S. C., Law and Order League, July 4. My fellow countryman, look! Who is to and to left of you? Your friends, and your neighbors, your mother, sister, wife, sweetheart, the men old and young with whom, shoulder to shoulder, you must work out the destiny of this fair land which the Lord your God has given you. Would you murder them, would you shoot them to their death with that six-chambered, hammerless, four-inch barrel, self-cocking, .32 callber Smith & Wesson pistol that you at this blessed moment have in your right-hand hip pocket? Then, in Heaven's name, why did you bring

For protection, did you say? Protection against whom? A highwayman? Non-sense! There has not been a "hold-up" in Aiken county in twenty years. The political and social conditions do not warrant, or suggest, your turning yourself into a walking arsenal. Be a "pistol toter" if you please, but don't be an Ananias, too. Say to your-self what you know to be the truth: "I brought this pistol here to shoot and to kill my fellow human beings when, in my judgment, it becomes proper to do so. It is true that when use it my judgment will not be cool; it will be inflamed. Though the wrong done me may be overlooked entirely without compromising my honor, though it may be righted by words, or by a blow with the hand, I will not rely upon or be content with any of these mild measures; for my pistol will cry to me from my irresistibly convenient hip pocket: am here, take me in your right hand, draw me, aim me, pull the trigger. I will do the

I have no word of comfort for the "pistol toter" or the pistol shooter; but if we want the truth that the facts afford we must often look beyond the actual facts themselves. My study and observation of ten years compel the belief that in this country nine out of ten killings of men by men are pistol killings, and that at least nine out of ten pistol killings are done in hot blood, and are manslaughter, and not murder. If not technically so, they

are in the eyes of the average jury.

Often, very often, a man's passion would be appeased by a fist battery, but the ever present "hip pocket pistol" makes him a manslayer. But the moment we look beyond the actual encounter we shall inquire vainly for a good reason on the part of the man slayer for taking from the mantelplece or top bureau drawer the pistol which, in violation of law, he slipped, concealed, into his hip pocket when starting to town or to church or to a social gathering like this. Here was the deliberate unlawful act which leads to manslaying, to social disorder and to national disgrace.

The concealed pistol is strictly an Americanism. While perhaps in no State more than in South Carolina is this violous practise indulged, still, be it said to her credit that of late she has gone further than any other State in the enactment of laws to restrain it. The constitutional right to bear arms was a right given to carry a flint and steel musket to resist a despotic ruler; it has come to signify a sanction of the practise of carrying a Colt's pistol with which to shoot your neighbor. What does the situation warrant? An amendment of the Constitution, the imposition of a prohibitive license on the manufacture and sale of pistols, or any other step that can drive them from off the earth. But in the absence of such law we should cultivate a healthy public sentiment on the subject. The pistol is not intended or adapted for shooting anything but a man. Who would go hunting for any game but a man with a pistol—who would choose it for target practise save with a view, near or remote, of shooting a man? Can we regard this vile manslaying weapon with any other feeling than that of horror and disgust, and should not this same feeling be visited upon the man who carries one?

Lynching is peculiarly an American crime. It is unknown among other civilized peoples. It is generaly accepted that criminal assault on the part of negro men constitutes the chief cause for lynching them. And true it is that many worthy citizens who countenance lynching on this ground condemn it on all others. carrying a Colt's pistol with which to shoot

teristic of the lyncher. So deeply is he moved by feelings of passion and revenge that he cannot wait a day nor an hour for orderly justice to take its course. In the night time, armed to the teeth, he and his numerous fellows go forth to shoot, hang or burn. The typical lyncher wants to be in the game every minute. He is not only intent upon the main question, the killing of the offender, but he himself wants to lay hands on him—the true lyncher must be arresting officer, jailer, judge, sheriff, hangman. Though there are scores of others to do the bloody work, it must be his. Along the ground he drags his terror palsed victim, beating and kicking him. His hand must be on the rope when the wretch is jerked up over the limb. He must help twine the chain that holds his victim to the stake. He brings the oil and pours it on the fagots, and sets off the pile. He empties the six chambers of his "hip pocket pistol" into the body of the dying, or dead, wretch. Ho is content to return to his "peaceful" home only when he has in his trousers pocket an ear or a finger off the loathsome corpse.

My friend, you will naturally say: "My, if this man would do so much without the law, what will he not do within the law? If he will gleefully dip his own hands into the blood and filth of an inhuman execution, it will not give him an instant's pause, as a juror, to return a verdict of guilty against the justly accused prisoner in the dock." My friend, you are wrong.

The lyncher, as a brucher, is a roaring lion; as a juror, he is a jellyfish. And so it happens that bloody lynchings and unconscionable acquittals go hand in hand. If you want a miscarriage of justice, give me a jury of weaklings, men who fail at everything, nen without substance or standing, men who have not grit enough to fight a ten-year-old boy, but who would still make first-class lynchers. It is a dead easy thing to be a lyncher; it is often hard to keep from being one; but to get an honest convicting juror you must pick a man of nerve and character.

Don't let'

Tunnel and Subway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the journey to and from New York city via the Central. Harlem or the New Haven railroads, what with the or t'other way round, the toughest become the tenderest. And, by the way, the tunnel and the pace often, the windows and ventilators having been closed sometimes before crossing the Harlen of the car can get along-with the result of a stifling lifeless atmosphere-every one most uncomforte ble-some in absolute distress. I would trial for public approval or disapproval of leaving the windows and ventilators and even the door I believe, notwithstanding the vitiation to some extent of the air from the imperfect com bustion and smoke of the engine, that the air itself would be more vitalizing and the discomi breathing less than under present conditions. NEW YORK, July 8. JOHN Y. CULYBR.

Knicker-Is Jones farsighted? Bocker-Very. He wouldn't invest in the Podunk Railroad for fear the Panama Canal would reduce

At Panama. Suggested on reading Mr. Shonts's recent cana

Hurry up and charter ships Load them up with poker chips For to play is more important than to dig: Faith the men must recreate And the dirt will have to wait,

So be sure and make the cargo good and big. And before the anchors weigh Add some baseball and croquet, With some tiddleywinks for ex-suburbanites

Footballs, golf sticks, marbles, tops-All that grimy labor stops. Till mere toll is wholly vanquished with delights Rusted lie the pick and ax.

For on strength they are a tax, And besides we have discovered pleasant aids. In a little game, you see, Think of how the dirt could be

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

PEARY SHIP LOADING UP. All Sorts of Supplies Put Abeard-Offer of a Benefit.

Commander Robert E. Peary's Arctio exploring vessel Roosevelt lay at her dock, foot of West Houston street, yesterday afternoon in a temperature which, could she carry it with her, would melt a way to the North Pole. Heaped on the dock ready to be taken on board were boxes of supplies of various kinds, baked beans and pemmican predominating, according to the labels. Each box is plainly branded "Peary Arctio Chub," in addition to bearing the name of the commodity it contains. These boxes when emptied, or at all events the sides bearing the brands, will be thrown overboard from time to time when the high latitudes are reached, and it is thought they may serve in a way as trailers of the expedition in case any misfortune overtakes it.

Notwithstanding the showers and the heat there were a number of visitors, both men

Island, who came to tell Commander Peary that the show was anxious to give a benefit performance for the expedition some time ated on a pile of pemmican boxes read-

Seated on a pile of perminian boxes reading a newspaper was the second officer, who was left in charge of affairs.

"I suppose we will get away from here for Cape Breton in the course of a week," said he, "although, of course, it is only Commander "although of course, it is only Commander Peary and the captain who can speak with authority. We have got a pretty fair stock of supplies here, though a good many more are coming, I believe. I have shipped to go only as far as Cape Breton. The crew for the Arctic voyage up to the point where the baskimos will be used will be shipped from Cape Breton, I understand."

DEFENSE OF THE SUBWAY. Conductor Who Thinks That the Criu-

cism of it is Not Justified. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to say a few words in favor of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. I am employed by it as a conductor. It has been said that the subway is unnealthy and the air impure. If you would take a trip to the terminals at present at 145th and 137th streets on the Broadway division and see the fine class of men that run the trains you would not

The subway was built with solld cement walls on the four sides, and I can honestly say it is as dry as a bone. There are two or three places where there is a slight drip of water. One is between Ninety-sixth and 110th streets, on the Lenox ave nue division. Another is in the rock cut near Forty-second street, and the slight amount of water runs direct to drains, whence it is pumped into the

During the last week the company has, in addition to installing fans at the principal stations, placed two large exhaust revolving fans for the purpose of drawing the air from the subway to the street. They are placed on flat cars and are operated by otors. One is located between Fourteenth street and Eighteenth street, and the other at the side track south of the Brooklyn Bridge station. They pump the air directly to manholes, through which it is conveyed to the street. The wheel on one of these is at least seven feet in diameter. I notice the public is complaining about the dust

three days, and they are not solled then. Of all the passengers I have spoken with I have not found one with a just cause for complaint against the road. It is my opinion that the people who are complaining about the air, &c., are persons who do not ride in the subway, who make a practise of knock-

ing every New York city improvement. The road-way in the subway is of broken stone laid on a cement floor, and one thing noticed is the absence of spring in crossing rail joints which is found on The signal system is, in my opinion, the safest in the world (bar none). Signals are placed about 800 feet apart and are worked automatically. A train running past a signal set at danger releases a safety arrangement under the first car, immediately setting the air brakes and stopping the train. Another safety appliance is on the motorman's controller handle. It is a small knob, which has

shut off the power and apply the brake at once.

NEW YORE, July 7. CONDUCTOR BLAN Let Columbia Fight On.

to be held down. To let go for one instant will

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: It is such senti-ments as that expressed by "Alumnus." in his letter published in this morning's edition of your paper, that tend to discourage the healthy spirit of "fight to the death" which has manifested itself in the brave struggles of Columbia crews for the past few

years at Poughkeepsie.

Let "Alumnus" consider more carefully the reason for the expulsion of Walter Peet; let him consider the showing of the 1900 crew which had enough life instilled in it by Hanlan's coaching for the two weeks before the race after Peet left make a fair showing; let him consider the best crew Columbia ever produced—the 1901 crew—which finally let him consider the reason for the expulsion of Hanlan: he cannot fall to conclude that Columbia with a lack of "material" has turned out as good crews as could be expected, better when the coach attended to his business and worse when he neg-

lected his crew. Many old rowing men will be ashamed of the sentiment expressed by "Alumnus" and can hardly believe that he rowed on a winning crew. If he did the spirit of fight necessary to win a race has left For shame! Would you destroy the cleanest sport WE'LL WIN YET.

Babu Horse English. From the Liverpool Post.

NEW YORK, July &.

Here is a Bombay native student's essay on the

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver place his foots on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head it attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs, two are in the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs, he also defends himself by extoward his foe, but this he does only when in & vexatious mood. His fooding is generally graces and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night time, and always standing awaken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner guardian or master they always crying for fooding out it is always at the morning time got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Portet in presenting the remains of Paul Jones to the American Government said: "It is a matter of exreme gratification that the body of this intrepld commander should be conveyed across the sea by war vessels of the navy of which he was the honored

Now, Paul Jones was in his grave two years when the first keel of the first ship of our present navy was laid. The name of that historic boat was the United States. Jack Barry was made her com-United States. Jack Barry was made her com mander by the commission of Washington him self. The famous commission was the first that the Father of His Country ever issued to any naval

All the histories of that time give Jack Barry the title of Father of the United States Navy. Who will be bold enough to rob Barry of the title which he holds from the hand of Washington? Who can erase from the earliest records of our glorious navy the deeds of the man who lies in the

soil drenched by the blood of Washington's heroes CENTREPORT, L. I., July 7.

Father Jugues.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A very lateresting account of Father Jogues appeared in your paper and was copied in the Boston Evening Transcript of June 29. In speaking of the claim of the missionary to the reverence and honor of posterity you say that "historians have, to a great extent, passed him by, or

at least dismissed him as unimportant. An exception to this statement may be found in Parkman's "Jesuits in North America." where a full account of the Father is given in chapters 9. 12.

PRIDE'S CROSSING, Mass., July 6.

BROOKLIN, July 8.

The Bible on the Home Beginning of Charity TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps Y Critic" may be willing to concede that sufficient approximation to this statement may be found in I. Timothy, v. 8: "But if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house (kindred), he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel (unbeliever)."